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# DIVIDING OUR FOOD SUPPLY

**allocations**

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
Office of Distribution  
Washington, D.C.

**WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION**

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**DIVIDING OUR FOOD SUPPLY - ALLOCATIONS\*****THE PROBLEM**

War brings significant changes in the distribution of American food. Dividing our food supply--allocating it--among many wartime claimants so food goes where it does the most good is one of the great problems that confronts the War Food Administration.

In fact, it was "to assure an adequate supply and efficient distribution of food to meet war and essential civilian needs,"<sup>1</sup> that a number of agencies were consolidated within the Department of Agriculture to form the War Food Administration.

This problem of dividing our food supply efficiently is being solved in large degree by a system of allocations. The aim of allocations is to assure adequate diets to our civilians, provide for the needs of our own armed forces, and make available to our allies and certain other claimants a share of our food supply. Stated in more detail, allocations provide for the appraisal of all requests for United States food, the relation of total requests to total supply, and adjustments with claimants in the light of the supply of and the demand for scarce foods.

This wartime food problem when contrasted with one of the great food problems of the 1930's--surpluses--is even more significant.

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<sup>1</sup>Executive Order 9884, April 19, 1943. Federal Register, Vol. 8, p. 5423.

\*Prepared by Joseph H. Boyle, Marketing Reports Division, with the assistance of other members of that staff and of Requirements and Allocations Control staff.

## BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

Here, in brief, is the pre-war problem of surpluses as reviewed by the Director of Food Distribution in his Annual Report,<sup>2</sup> of 1943. "During the 1930's we believed that this country had a boundless capacity for food production. There was some basis for that belief--on the surface, at least. Up to 1941, one of our most serious problems was that of surpluses. We had more food than people were able to buy. As a consequence, prices dropped to levels that failed, by a wide margin, to give farmers a fair return on their investment of labor and capital.

"To cope with the surplus problem, we initiated programs of production control--programs aimed at bringing supplies to a more comparable relation with demand. We initiated programs designed to channel surplus farm products to low-income groups, such programs as the food stamp plan, the direct distribution program, the school lunch and school milk programs, and others. We initiated diversion programs for the purpose of finding new markets and new uses for our abundant supplies."

Then came the war, bringing great changes to America--the land of food abundances and problems of surplus--as we shifted to problems of relative scarcity of food. The transition from abundances to relative scarcities, with the advent of war, was not at first apparent to the American people. In fact, it seemed almost

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<sup>2</sup>Report of the Director, FDA, WPA, U.S.D.A., 1943, p. 3.

paradoxical to some that we could have food shortages instead of surpluses when our farmers were producing bumper crops.

But gradually, as we got deeper into the war and the demand for food grew, it became apparent that, despite record production, there would be no surpluses, aside from seasonal abundances of certain perishable products. Then shortages appeared--shortages of beef, butter, canned goods, and more recently of cereals, especially feeds.

#### **NEED AND AUTHORITY FOR ALLOCATIONS**

These developments indicated among other things that as long as our food supplies were large in relation to demand, we could proceed on the basis of meeting all requests. But with demand much larger than supply, a new mechanism had to be set up for dividing food.

Food was not unique among basic commodities in needing this new mechanism--allocations--to assure efficient distribution. Nor was the first move toward the allocation system made in the field of food distribution exclusively.

#### **FIRST MOVES TOWARD ALLOCATION SYSTEM**

The original law in which Congress delegated to the President the power to allocate and assign priorities was written to cover Army and Navy contracts generally. Thus, in referring to Navy and Army contracts, the Act of June 28, 1940,<sup>3</sup> stated that: ". . . whenever

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<sup>3</sup>Public Law 671, 76th Congress, 3d Sess., 54 Stat. 676.

deemed by the President of the United States to be in the best interests of the national defense during the national emergency declared by the President on September 8, 1939, to exist, . . . deliveries of material . . . shall, in the discretion of the President, take priority over all deliveries for private account or for export. . . ."

The power to allocate and to assign priorities was broadened considerably by the Act of May 31, 1941,<sup>4</sup> and, especially after the United States was at war, by the Act of March 27, 1942.<sup>5</sup> This act (known as the Second War Powers Act of 1942) stated that: ". . . Whenever the President is satisfied that the fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States will result in a shortage in the supply of any material or of any facilities for defense or for private account or for export, the President may allocate such material or facilities in such manner, upon such conditions and to such extent as he shall deem necessary or appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense. . . ."

#### FOOD ALLOCATIONS ESTABLISHED

From the authority contained in the Second War Powers Act of 1942 stemmed Executive Order 9280 of December 5, 1942.<sup>6</sup> This order set up a new mechanism to make allocations of United States food supplies and by it the Secretary of Agriculture (later, the War Food

<sup>4</sup>Public Law 89, 77th Congress, 1st Sess., 55 Stat. 286.

<sup>5</sup>Public Law 507, 77th Congress, 2d Sess. 56 Stat. 176.

<sup>6</sup>Federal Register, Vol. 7, p. 10179.

Administrator) was empowered to "Assign food priorities and make allocations of food for human and animal consumption to governmental agencies and for private account, for direct and indirect military, other governmental, civilian, and foreign needs."

#### FOOD ALLOCATIONS CONSOLIDATED

With the issuance of Executive Order 9280, the power to make allocations of food and to assign food priorities was centralized in the United States Department of Agriculture in the following words: ". . . the functions, personnel, and property established in or transferred to the Department . . . that are concerned primarily with the distribution of food are consolidated into an agency to be known as the Food Distribution Administration of the Department of Agriculture. . . ."

This new agency--the Food Distribution Administration--combined the work formerly carried on by the Agricultural Marketing Administration, the Sugar Agency of the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration, regulatory work of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Research Administration, functions of the Office of Agricultural War Relations concerned primarily with the distribution of food, and the Food Division and other food units of the War Production Board. Among the specific functions of the Food Distribution Administration was development of recommendations for allocation of available food supplies among various claimants, including the armed forces, the civilian population, the allies, and territories freed from the Axis, as well

as nutritional standards to assist in food allocations.

Executive Order No. 9322 of March 26, 1943,<sup>7</sup> as amended by Executive Order No. 9334, of April 19, 1943,<sup>8</sup> consolidated in a War Food Administration under a War Food Administrator, within the Department of Agriculture, the Food Distribution Administration, the Food Production Administration (except the Farm Credit Administration), the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Extension Service, "together with all their powers, functions, and duties."

War Food Administrator's Memorandum No. 27, Supplement 4, of January 21, 1944, stated that: "Hereafter the Food Production Administration and the Food Distribution Administration shall be known as the Office of Production and the Office of Distribution, respectively. The heads of these agencies shall continue to have the titles of Director of Food Production and Director of Food Distribution, respectively . . . ."

#### ALLOCATION POLICY DEVELOPED

With authority for food allocations established, an allocation control policy was developed as follows:

(1) To provide American civilians with an adequate diet, one that at least met the minimum nutritional requirements formulated after consultation with the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council;

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<sup>7</sup>Federal Register, Vol. 8, p. 3807.

<sup>8</sup>Federal Register, Vol. 8, p. 5423.

(2) To provide our own armed forces with all the food they needed, when they needed it, and where they needed it. This meant meeting current requirements as well as building up military reserves at home and abroad;

(3) To go as far as possible in meeting the demands of our allies and of other groups engaged in the direct war effort.

To put this policy into effect, the War Food Administrator delegated authority to the Director of Food Distribution: (1) to assemble food requests from all claimant agencies; (2) to adjust them in terms of supplies; and (3) to resolve conflicts where possible.

### CLAIMANTS

These claimant agencies, when added together, represent the total demand for U. S. food supplies. Among the claimants are the U. S. armed forces, U. S. civilians, U. S. territories, U. K., U. S. S. R., other United Nations, including Latin American countries through the Foreign Economic Administration (formerly Bureau of Economic Warfare), and neutrals, as well as numerous smaller organizations requiring food which operate either in this country or abroad. The Veterans Administration, International Red Cross, Inter-American Highway, and War Shipping Administration, are among the latter.

In allocating U. S. food supplies, it was early recognized that many critical food commodities could not be supplied in quantities

sufficient to meet needs of all claimant agencies. Allocation policies and procedures are intended to divide the supply in a manner which makes the maximum contribution to military needs and at the same time takes fully into account indirect and nonmilitary needs.

Our first obligation is to our own fighting forces--the Army, the Navy, the Marines and the Coast Guard. Civilian needs of the American people have to be met adequately. The armies of our allies and their civilian population have to receive as large a share of our supplies as our own needs and available shipping space permit.

#### **ALLOCATION PROCEDURES**

Procedures for the allocation of U. S. food supplies include four stages: First stage, preliminary estimates and trial balance sheets; second stage, commodity analysis and adjustments; third stage, over-all review and adjustments; and fourth stage, determination of allocations.

In the first stage, the requirements of each of the claimant agencies are obtained, together with statements of justification and supporting data required as a basis for judging the relative urgency of the needs that have to be met. These requirements are transmitted to the Requirements and Allocations Control staff of the Office of Distribution. Concurrently, preliminary supply estimates are also obtained by the Requirements and Allocations Control from the Supply Estimates Committees composed of representatives from the Commodity Branches,

Office of Distribution, working with the Office of Production and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. When imports are involved, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, and appropriate units in other agencies outside the Department of Agriculture are represented.

These supply data include estimates of stocks on hand at the beginning of the period as well as production and imports during the period. All claimants present requirements for both current and future needs in a series of four 3-month periods, and also on an annual basis for 2 years in advance.

#### ANNUAL VS. QUARTERLY BASIS

The desirability of operating on an annual basis exclusively was recognized but, unfortunately, the impossibility of proceeding along this line became all too clear upon deeper and more detailed analysis. The evils of the quarterly system were not overlooked; but the conclusion was that far greater evils and danger were inherent in an annual allocation procedure. The enormous difficulties of making supply estimates for a year in advance, on which to base firm allocation . . . were not the only ones. It was equally difficult to foresee a year in advance the exact magnitude of all requirements. Dozens of new military, economic, and political factors could--and do--emerge which affect the requirement picture.

Objective economic and political reality left no other course than to operate on the basis of a firm estimate of supplies for one

quarter in advance and general tentative estimates, with rather wide margins of deviation for the following three quarters. Furthermore, two-thirds of the tentative allocation for the second quarter was to be regarded as firm. This compromise, possessing a considerable degree of flexibility and yet adequate firmness to plan shipping, has worked quite satisfactorily on the whole.

For production planning purposes, claimant agencies also present requirements on an annual basis for 2 years in advance, as well as quarterly for 1 year in advance.

#### CHECKS AND TRIAL BALANCE

With all the claims in, Supply Estimates Committees check on every available source of information for data on supplies available or in prospect. They scan estimates of crop production; they examine import figures; they look into the amount of food in storage; they take into consideration the number of meat animals on ranges, or in feed lots; they make allowances for possible extremes of weather.

Then they make a trial balance; that is, requirements for each commodity are set down against the estimated supply. If the supply is substantially larger than requirements, there is, of course, no need for an allocation of that commodity. But if the supply is short--and by March of 1944 the supply of almost all foods was short--each claimant is asked to rejustify his food claims according to urgency and war importance. Oftentimes the Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, suggests

more plentiful foods as substitutes, but sometimes the only solution is to pare the request or cut it out entirely.

### ALLOCATION REVIEW

The second stage in the allocations procedure occurs when the Requirements and Allocations Control staff, jointly with the Commodity Branches of the Office of Distribution, reviews the trial balance sheets and formulates suggestions for possible adjustments that may be required. Questions relating to possible production adjustments are referred to the Office of Production, War Food Administration, for examination and joint consideration.

The trial balance sheets for each commodity together with suggested adjustment possibilities, are submitted for consideration to the appropriate interagency committees. The suggested allocations are reviewed by a committee made up of the commodity specialists of the United States agencies representing all the claimants. These committees usually include representatives of the various branches of the military services, the Civilian Food Requirements Branch of the Office of Distribution, the Foreign Economic Administration, the Department of State, and the Department of the Interior. All recommendations of these interagency commodity committees are then submitted to the Inter-Agency Food Requirements and Allocations Committee for review and approval. The Director of the Office of Distribution is chairman and sole voting member of this committee and all interested Government agencies have representation on it.

## INTERNATIONAL ALLOCATIONS

Allocations soon led to participation by the United States in dividing of world supplies of food. The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom created the Combined Food Board to assure fullest use of the food available to the United Nations.

The world commodity supply situation is reviewed jointly through the International Commodity Committees of the Combined Food Board and domestic allocations are considered in relation to it. The general purpose of the Combined Food Board is to provide a common forum in which member nations may discuss problems of mutual concern and develop mutually acceptable recommendations respecting allocation, production, procurement, and international distribution of available food supplies for presentation to their respective governments. Its purpose is not to assume authority or operating responsibility, but to provide authorities and operating officials of member governments, programs with respect to which all possible international differences of opinions have been reconciled. In addition, it cooperates with the London Food Council, other combined boards, and other food-planning agencies.

International Commodity Committees deal with meat and meat products, fats and oils, sugar and sirup, tobacco, cereals and feeds, rice, beans and peas, seeds, dairy products, poultry products, fruits and vegetables, fishery products, vitamins, tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, and with fertilizer and agricultural and food machinery.

In this connection, it is significant to note that Executive Order 9392, of October 28, 1943,<sup>9</sup> provided that ". . . The War Food Administrator shall . . . be the United States member of the Combined Food Board. The War Food Administrator may designate a representative to serve as his deputy on the Combined Food Board. . . ."

In advance of a meeting of an International Commodity Committee, relevant information on supplies in foreign countries is supplied to the members of the committees by its secretary.

Proposals for action by the Combined Food Board may be initiated by any member of the Board, its executive officers, or its committees. However, in securing an international allocation (defined as apportionment of the world food supply among claimant nations) or other agreement, the procedure requires action or consideration by each of the following in the order indicated: 1. Commodity committee; 2. special committee; 3. Secretary of the Board; 4. executive officers; 5. Combined Food Board.

Each commodity committee consists of a chairman, three members (representing the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada), a secretary, and an assistant secretary.

The chairman calls meetings on his own initiative, or at the request of any committee member, executive officer, or member of the Board. He presides at the meeting of the committee, but does not vote unless he is

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<sup>9</sup>Federal Register, Vol. 8, p. 14783.

serving both as chairman and as a member of the committee. Notices of the meeting are distributed by the secretary.

At meetings devoted to allocations the committee discusses the estimated supplies, requirements, and other matters pertinent to allocations, and determines whether an allocation should be recommended. If an allocation is considered desirable, the secretary, at the direction of the committee, prepares final draft of the recommended allocation for signatures of the members of the Combined Food Board, with reasons for the recommendation, and all pertinent data supporting the reasons.

Whenever there is not unanimous agreement in any committee, the secretary, at the direction of the committee, drafts a memorandum to the executive officers, setting forth the disagreement and requests a reconciliation of the points in dispute. This memorandum is transmitted in triplicate to the Secretary of the Combined Food Board for recording and routing to the three executive officers.

#### ALLOCATION ADJUSTMENTS

In the light of the total situation presented in the trial balance sheets and the consideration given to the problems by the interagency and the International Commodity Committee, claimant agencies are asked by the Office of Distribution to re-examine their requirement estimates and to make adjustments in them to the extent they feel is appropriate.

Adjusted balance sheets, together with explanatory memoranda and supporting data, are

prepared by the Requirements and Allocations Control staff for submission to the Director of the Office of Distribution.

In the third stage of making allocations, the Director of Distribution, War Food Administration, consults with the director of Production on the relation of adjusted requirements to production and programs.

After adjustments of the requirements in the light of advice obtained through the procedures indicated above, the Director of Distribution recommends to the War Food Administrator appropriate allocations of American food supplies, supplying such tables and explanatory memoranda as may be necessary.

In the fourth and final stage of making allocations, the recommended allocations, national and international, are referred to Requirements and Allocations Control for consideration and advice.

The Combined Food Board recommends to its respective governments the international allocation of the commodities concerned.

The War Food Administrator formally determines the allocations to be made of United States food supplies.

#### **SUMMARY**

Allocating food is a continual process of dividing the food on hand and in prospect among the many wartime claimants for it. Allocations are subject to change as military, supply,

shipping, and other conditions require. That is one big reason why the wartime food situation is not, never was, and never will be stable and completely predictable.

Allocations are made effective by mutual agreement of the claimants to abide by them. The control is partly voluntary and experience shows that only in rare instances are allocations exceeded. The War Food Administration has some effective controls for carrying out the broad plan of allocations--the blueprint of the food distribution program.

War Food Administration is the sole procurement agency for lend-lease purchases, and since purchasers get their food supplies from the War Food Administration, they naturally comply with allocations. Commercial exports are controlled through licenses issued by the Foreign Economic Administration. The Foreign Economic Administration issues the licenses in cooperation with the War Food Administration and, of course, complies with allocations. Civilian allocations are controlled through War Food Administration orders and Office of Price Administration rationing. The Army and Navy voluntarily agree to allocations and have members on the committee.

As the basis of our wartime food distribution system, allocations are the planned division of the expected supply of food commodities. Admittedly, allocating food is necessarily a complex, world-wide system, and yet it is also the best method yet evolved for adjusting requirements to prospective supply, so that food may fight for freedom as it does in the war program.

Latest information on food requirements and supplies, both in the United States and abroad, are taken into account in making the allocations of food for our armed forces, U. S. civilians, our allies, and other claimants, as shown in the accompanying table.

Table 1 is a summary of allocations for the 1944 calendar year, and for other yearly periods of allocation, depending upon the specific commodities allocated.

About 13½ percent of our total food supplies will go to meet requirements of U. S. military and war services, on the basis of allocations made for the calendar year 1944, and taking into account unallocated food.

U. S. civilians will receive about 75 percent of available food supplies through allocation in 1944. The average American's diet, however, although differing somewhat in composition and including some new foods, will not be greatly different in either quantity or nutritive value from that of 1943, or from the average pre-war diet.

About 4 percent of our total food supplies will go to the U. K., about 3½ percent to the U. S. S. R., and about 3 percent will be used for emergency requirements in liberated areas and other special purposes. About 1 percent will be used for supplying United States Territories and for commercial exports.

TABLE I - SUMMARY OF FOOD ALLOCATIONS /

Calendar Year 1944

18

Commodity	Unit	Total	U.S. civilians	Special purpose reserve	U.S. Military and war services	Exports and shipments		
						Total	U.K., U.S.S.R., and minor lend-lease	Others
<b>Dairy Products:</b>								
Butter	Mil. lb.	2,034.5	1,631.0	.....	307.5	96.0	83.2	12.8
Cheese	Mil. lb.	1,005.2	601.5	.....	150.6	253.1	235.3	17.8
Evaporated milk	Mil. lb.	3,322.4	1,740.0	.....	971.1	611.3	527.2	84.1
Condensed milk	Mil. lb.	258.3	190.2	.....	4.5	53.6	44.8	8.8
Dried whole milk	Mil. lb.	142.9	19.0	.....	73.9	50.0	26.6	23.4
Dried skim milk	Mil. lb.	528.7	160.0	90.0	70.1	3/208.6	194.7	10.5
Meats-total (carc. wt.)	Mil. lb.	25,662.5	4/17,765.9	423.5	4/436.4	3,096.7	2,809.6	227.1
Beef (carc. wt.)	Mil. lb.	9,550.1	6,913.7	38.5	2,436.6	5/ 161.3	77.4	83.9
Veal (carc. wt.)	Mil. lb.	1,303.3	1,139.1	.....	139.3	24.9	21.1	3.8
Lamb and mutton (carc. wt.)	Mil. lb.	915.0	694.8	.....	148.4	2/ 71.8	67.0	4.8
Pork (carc. wt.)	Mil. lb.	13,894.1	9,018.3	385.0	1,712.1	6/ 2,778.7	2,644.1	134.6
Eggs:								
Fresh and frozen	Mil. doz.	4,092.2	.3,721.3	.....	363.4	7.5	*3	7.2
Dried whole	Mil. lb.	288.9	.....	.....	70.4	218.5	214.3	4.2
Fats and oils (excluding butter):								
Food uses:								
Lard (fat content)	Mil. lb.	3,256.1	1,862.0	.....	99.4	1,294.7	826.9	467.8
Margarine (fat content)	Mil. lb.	570.7	441.0	.....	1.4	128.3	111.3	17.0
Shortening and other edible oils (fat content)	Mil. lb.	2,378.5	1,787.0	.....	278.0	313.5	269.1	44.4
Nonfood uses - total (fat content)	Mil. lb.	3,929.7	3,461.7	.....	333.4	134.6	13.3	121.3

TABLE I - SUMMARY OF FOOD ALLOCATIONS - Continued  
Calendar Year 1944

Commodity	Unit	Total	U.S. civilians	Special purpose 2/ reserve	U.S. Military and war services			Exports and shipments		
					Total	U.K., U.S.S.R., and minor lend-lease	Others	Total	U.K., U.S.S.R., and minor lend-lease	
Dry edible beans	Thous. cwt.	20,843.5	11,695.0	1,418.3	3,694.5	4,235.7	3,321.0	904.7		
Dry edible peas	Thous. cwt.	6,720.1	1,642.0	1,410.3	1,093.3	2,574.5	2,417.6	156.9		
Rice	Thous. cwt.	16,324	7,373	411	1,427	7,113	683	6,430		
Wheat	Mil. bus.	1,081.2	948.0	17.4	67.5	48.3	25.7	22.6		
Tea 4/	Thous. lb.	92,719	76,500	.....	14,425	1,794	828	966		
Cocoa beans	Thous. lb.	705,992	508,400	.....	174,900	21,792	9,118	12,674		
Yeast:										
Compressed	Thous. lb.	248,481	228,479	.....	15,930	4,072	2,594	1,478		
Dry active	Thous. lb.	12,902	392	.....	8,490	4,020	3,876	144		
Nutritional	Thous. lb.	11,482	8,000	933	.....	2,549	549	2,000		
Vitamin A	Bbl. U.S. white	138,835	87,940	26,000	5,073	19,822	17,822	2,000		
Ascorbic acid	Pounds	1,176,111	400,000	89,000	242,910	444,201	426,889	19,312		
Riboflavin	Pounds	121,696	101,500	.....	7/11,748	8,448	4,496	3,952		
Pounds		197,282	146,483	.....	7/18,917	31,882	23,414	8,168		
Pounds		320,375	196,762	.....	9,581	114,032	99,754	14,278		
Pounds		884,898	558,854	.....	7/124,930	201,114	199,114	2,000		
Spices	October 1, 1943-September 30, 1944									
Oil of peppermint	Thous. lb.	47,937	33,382	.....	9,045	5,510	936	4,574		
	Thous. lb.	1,137	8/721	25	143	248	124	124		
Dried fruit 2/ (proc. wt.)	Sh. tons	722,964	345,204	50,500	95,931	231,229	176,606	54,623		
Hops	Mil. lb.	42.0	24.0	.....	neg.	8.0	1.3	6.7		

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF FOOD ALLOCATIONS - Continued

July 1, 1943-June 30, 1944

20

Commodity	Unit	Total	U. S. civilians	Special purpose 2/ war reserve	U. S. Mil- itary and war services	Exports and shipments		
						Total U.K., U.S.S.R., and minor lend-lease	Total U.K., U.S.S.R., and minor lend-lease	Others
<b>Fish:</b>								
Canned	Thous. lb.	740,028	332,080	123,587	90,346	194,015	161,956	32,059
Fresh and frozen (edible wt.)	Mil. lb.	660	562	.....	98	.....	.....	.....
Cured:								
Cod and other groundfish	Mil. lb.	32.0	12.1	.....	1.6	18.3	.....	18.3
(dry salt basis)	Mil. lb.	98.4	87.0	.....	1.1	10.3	.....	10.3
Other (cured wt.)	Mil. lb.							
Fruits and juices:								
Canned (other than citrus) 10/	Thous. cases 24/24 cans	61,428.0	35,354.4	4,792.2	18,575.8	2,705.6	2,015.3	690.3
Citrus fruit (fresh basis) (farm wt.)	Mil. lb.	13,784	10,438	.....	2,035	1,311	729	582
Apples (farm wt.)	Thous. lb.	4,423,400	3,290,370	275,518	753,070	164,442	142,101	22,341
Cranberries (farm wt.)	Thous. lb.	72,500	56,271	.....	13,595	2,634	2	2,632
Jams (proc. wt.)	Thous. lb.	281,000	171,836	.....	87,848	21,316	15,012	6,304
Jellies (proc. wt.)	Thous. lb.	175,200	130,881	.....	43,432	887	.....	887
Marmalades (proc. wt.)	Thous. lb.	100,200	72,706	.....	26,338	3,156	2,544	612
Applebutter (proc. wt.)	Thous. lb.	75,000	72,250	.....	2,180	570	.....	570
Pectin (proc. wt.)	Thous. lb.	6,300	3,345	.....	592	2,363	2,321	42
Vegetables:								
Fresh:								
Potatoes (farm wt.)	Mil. bus.	401.3	356.3	.....	40.5	4.5	1.2	3.3
Sweetpotatoes (farm wt.)	Thous. bus.	67,150	63,599	.....	3,360	191	.....	191

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF FOOD ALLOCATIONS - Continued

July 1, 1943-June 30, 1944

Commodity	Unit	Total	U. S. civilians	Special purpose &/ war reserve	U. S. Mil- itary and war services	Total	U.K., U.S.S.R., and minor lend-lease	Exports and shipments Others
Vegetables - continued:								
Onions (fresh use)	Thous. lb.	1,565,000	1,256,178	.....	245,735	63,087	4,538	58,549
(farm wt.)	Thous. cases	271,934	190,971	14,819	56,268	9,876	7,621	2,255
Canned - total <sup>1/</sup> 10 <sup>2/</sup>	24,2 <sup>3/</sup> 's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dehydrated - total (dehydr. wt.)	Thous. lb.	186,505	3,100	4,803	124,669	53,923	53,849	84
Frozen - total (frozen wt.)	Thous. lb.	233,000	157,858	.....	74,053	1,089	.....	1,089
Dehydrated soups and vegetable stews - total (dehydr. wt.)	Thous. lb.	111,661	50,000	.....	28,389	33,272	31,500	1,772
Seeds:								
Vegetable Field	Thous. lb.	1,468,378	1,369,509	276,885	79,762	31	22,823	15,658
					4,8162	4,636	46,071	7,165
							13,998	32,163

<sup>1/</sup> Data are the sum of firm allocations for first two quarters of 1944, plus emergency allocations and tentative allocations for last two quarters of 1944. Allocations are subject to further revision during the year.

<sup>2/</sup> Subject to reallocation.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes 2.4 million pounds for indirect use which is not allocated to specific claimants.

In process of revision.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes 4.9 million pounds shipped prior to beginning of the year.

<sup>5/</sup> Includes 269.5 million pounds shipped prior to beginning of the year.

<sup>6/</sup> Includes allocation for all food enrichment in United States for military and export claimants.

<sup>7/</sup> Includes allocation for Red Cross and indirect use for all claimants.

<sup>8/</sup> Recommended allocation.

<sup>9/</sup> Does not include emergency allocations. In process of revision.

